

ENLIST FOR THE WAR
AGAINST THE JINGOES

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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916

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SPECIAL TWO-PAGE ISSUE.

Rush in your order for the
special two-page issue of The
American Socialist. See the an-
nouncement at the bottom of this
page. Help Meyer London, the
lone Socialist congressman, fight
the jingoes!

Orders Begin To Roll In For 2-Page Edition

IT MADE a big hit from the
start!

The flood of orders for the
SPECIAL TWO-PAGE EDITION
OF THE AMERICAN
SOCIALIST containing the
complete speech of Comrade
Meyer London in congress ex-
posing the world crime of pre-
paredness, militarism and war,
has started.

Comrade London's speech
was published in full in last
week's issue of The American
Socialist. Your paper was the
only publication that published
this speech word for word as it
was delivered in congress.

IS OF GREAT VALUE.

WE ALL want to give this
speech a greater circulation
than was possible in one issue
of The American Socialist. The
best plan we could think of was
to get it out in a SPECIAL
TWO-PAGE EDITION. Bundle
orders for this issue cost just
half as much as bundle orders
of the regular four-page edi-
tion; \$2.50 a 1,000 and 25 cents
a hundred. It has enough read-
ing matter to make it a docu-
ment of great value; not to be
read and thrown away, but to
be kept for future reference.

Comrade London's speech
focused the eyes of the nation
on the Socialist war against war
in the United States. This
speech showed what the lone
Socialist congressman is seek-
ing to do in his efforts, as the
congressional representative of
the Socialist movement in this
country, to end all wars.

SEE PRESIDENT WILSON.

FAVORABLE consideration of the
resolution introduced on the first day
of congress by Comrade London, call-
ing upon the president to convene a
congress of neutral nations to offer
mediation to the European belliger-
ents, was urged upon Pres. Wilson,
Tuesday, Jan. 25, by Morris Hillquit
and James H. Maurer, the committee
representing the Socialist Party.

Hillquit discussed with the President
the resolution in the main, laying
especially emphasis on the demand
for the removal of civic and political
disabilities affecting Jews wherever
they exist.

Maurer told the President that So-
cialists and organized labor were op-
posed to any extension of military and
naval forces for this country. He
said it was not often that a representa-
tive of the workers was afforded an
opportunity of discussing with the
President a question so important as
"preparedness." He told the President
he was in an atmosphere favorable to
"preparedness" and that he be-
lieved he should know the attitude of
the Socialists and organized workers
of the country.

STATED SOCIALIST POSITION.
AFTER THE conference with the
President, Morris Hillquit said:
"We stated the position of the So-
cialist party in favor of peace. We
expressed our opinion that the belliger-
ent powers are now ready for
peace negotiations, referring particu-
larly to the sentiment of the So-
cialists and organized workers in
those countries. We stated to the
President that developments in the
last few months—particularly had
imposed a noticeable change in So-
cialist and labor sentiment in favor
of immediate peace.

"We also dwelt upon the main out-
lines of the proposed peace program
as the basis for peace negotiations,
pointing out that the peace program
eliminated the possible objection that
peace at this time would favor one
side in the conflict, that of the central
powers.

"On the other hand, we pointed out
that it presented the only possible
basis for a durable peace, particularly
by removing seeds of further wars,
which always lurk in heavy indemnities
and forcible annexation of territory,
and by laying especial stress on
the demand for gradual disarmament
and establishment of an international
court of justice to supplant the pre-
scent brutal method of adjusting inter-
national disputes.

PROBLEM OF APPROACH.

"THE PRESIDENT listened very
sympathetically. He said the subject
of peace had been uppermost in his
mind since the outbreak of the war,
and that his sympathies were entirely
with us. He said that the question as
he saw it was only one of the methods
of approach.

"We told the President the civic
and political status of the Jews, par-
ticularly in Russia, had not been im-
proved since the outbreak of the war,
but had, on the contrary, become more
intolerable; that neither Jews in Rus-
sia nor Jews had the power to in-
fluence the government, and that the
only effective way in which it could

be influenced was by pressure from
its allies, or, even more so, from the
United States, as the most powerful
of the neutral nations, and also be-
cause Russia seems to be very
anxious at this time to establish close
commercial and other relations with
this country."

FIGHT MUST GROW.

THE FIGHT to force favorable
action from congress on London's
peace measure must grow in intensi-
ty. The big work now must be to cir-
culate as many copies as possible of
the SPECIAL TWO-PAGE EDITION
OF THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST
containing Comrade London's anti-
preparedness speech.

The first order for 1,000 copies of
the special two-page edition contain-
ing Meyer London's exposure of the
world crime of preparedness, militar-
ism and war came from Comrade
Louis Krusz, of Lincoln, Ill.
Comrade J. M. Hansen, North Chi-
cago, came in second with an order
for 200 copies, Comrade F. L. Sladek
recognized a good thing and rushed
in an order for 100 copies from Paris,
Mo. Buffalo, N. Y., was heard from
when Comrade Charles H. Rowe came
in with an order for 100. They were
also Comrade C. George Kirschbaum,
of Okmulgee, Okla., who also ordered
a bundle of 100 copies. The orders
were just beginning to come in as this
issue of The American Socialist was
going to press. Next week we will
make a longer report of the live wires
who have taken up the work of help-
ing Comrade London fight the jingoes
in congress.

Rush in your order now! The price
of this special edition is \$2.50 a
thousand or 25 cents a hundred.

WILSON HELPS MONEY POWER.

Washington.—Disclosures in the
Senate in the last few days have
proved conclusively that President
Wilson is using the proposal of a
commission of inquiry into railroad
legislation for the purpose of killing
the railroad securities bill, feared by
bankers and the big money interests.

This bill was originally part of the
Wilson trust program. It provided for
federal regulation of the issuance of
railroad stocks and bonds. It was of
prime importance to the public and
particularly to the railroad employes
for the reason that it proposed to cut
out water from future issues of stock,
thus preventing the artificial mort-
gaging of the earning power of the
workers. In fact, this bill has been
endorsed by representatives of the
great railroad brotherhoods.

In spite of the fact that it was re-
ported from the Senate Interstate
Commerce committee after the bill
passed the House, it was allowed to
die on the Senate calendar during the
last Congress. It was reintroduced in-
to the present Congress, but so far
nothing has come of it.

During the debate the other day on
the railroad commission legislation,
Senator Norris of Nebraska, forced
Chairman Newlands of the Interstate
Commerce Committee to declare in
practically so many words, that the
commission bill was being used to
prevent the securities bill from being
considered. Newlands said in the
course of the debate that the commis-
sion bill was a "trap" to catch the
President's question so important as
"preparedness." He told the President
he was in an atmosphere favorable to
"preparedness" and that he be-
lieved he should know the attitude of
the Socialists and organized workers
of the country.

No Lack of Information.
Of course this is but a subterfuge
and a stall. One federal commission
has already studied the securities
question—the Hadley Railroad Stock
and Bond Commission appointed by
Taft, and since that time committees
of both houses of Congress have held
numerous hearings on the bill. There
is no lack of information.
This is typical of the way the big
parties sidestep legislation. In spite
of endorsement by party platform and
in party speeches, and in spite of
favorable action by congressional
committees, the leaders, in close
touch with the malignant elements of
big business, still find a way to evade
their promises and fool the people.

"William Jennings Bryan journeyed
up from his winter home at Miami,
Fla., on Jan. 10, and on the evening
of the same day addressed an audience
of about 600 people on the subject of
"Peace and Preparedness" at the
Sherman Hotel, Fort Pierce, Fla.

"We pulled off an effective joke at
the expense of our erstwhile Secretary
of State, which will bear repeating.
Before the lecture started, I stationed
a boy at the entrance with 300 copies
of Socialism, The Lone Foe of War,
(with an appropriate 4-page leaflet
inside) the 16-page pamphlet by Ben-
son, written in the true Bensonian
style, and every one of them was
passed out. Only one person refused
to take a copy. The major part of the
audience was on hand at least 30
minutes before the speaking started,
and, there being no other attraction,
there certainly was some Socialism
being read. All over the audience,
people were fairly devouring the con-
tents. I noticed a number of people
who I am positive read the whole
pamphlet thru. We feel that we pulled
off a decidedly effective propaganda
stunt, and are more than pleased that
we decided to pass out the literature
while the people were going in, there-
by giving them a chance to read be-
fore the main attraction, instead of
waiting until they passed out which
would have given them a good chance
to throw it away. We feel that the
joke is on William."

THANK YOU, MR. WILSON.

WE WERE pleased, Mr. Wilson, that you came to Chicago and other western cities to
answer to criticisms this paper has made of your program of preparedness.

But why didn't you speak before boards of trade and other bodies of financiers? They are
the people who will profit by war. They ought to let you get out from under their hands
for a little while.

The men you need to speak to are the workers in the shops and the farmers on the
farms.

They are the people you expect to fight the wars—"in the benefit and protection of"
the capitalists.

They are the people who see no interest whatever in war preparation. They do not
understand what battleships and forts will do for them away out here in the west.

Why didn't you come and talk to them? Why didn't you explain just what interest they
have in this country? Why didn't you show that it would be worse if foreign capitalists con-
trolled our industry? Why do you ignore and insult them and then expect that you can
force them to fight the masters' battles?

It all looks mighty little of you, Mr. Wilson. You were forced out of your hole, but you
dared not venture far. What do the people care for such cheap politics, Mr. Wilson?

THEODORE ROOSEVELT POLITICAL SANDBAGGER

By EUGENE V. DEBS

ONCE more Theodore Roose-
velt is preparing to sandbag
the republican party—the party
that made him president and
loaded him down with honors—
into servile obedience to his im-
perious commands. Once more
the big stick is brandished over
the battered and bruised old
elephant and the disgraced beast
is given to understand that if
Roosevelt does not ride him or
at least name his rider in the
next race down will come the
loaded club, the figurative sand-
bag and baggage to his former
chieftain. The Wall street
"plutes" do not in the least ob-
ject to Roosevelt's sandbagging
his way back into the white
house. They and Roosevelt
understand each other perfectly.

In the words of Roosevelt him-
self "You and I are practical
men," and all things are working
together to make what "Uncle
Joe" Cannon calls "a hell of a
success" of Roosevelt's sandbag-
ging campaign for the nomina-
tion.

The billion dollar Gary dinner
with Roosevelt as the guest of
honor, started the ball rolling
with "preparedness" as the is-
sue, the preliminary prepared-
ness consisting of sandbagging
the republican party, in spite of
the common herd, into nominat-
ing the big stick reformer for
another term in the white house.

ELBERT H. Gary, head of the
steel trust, was the host of the
occasion. Other illustrious pa-
triotists, philanthropists and re-
formers were August Belmont,
director of 20 corporations with
a capital of \$170,000,000; Clar-
ence H. Mackey, worth \$50,000-
000 and representing a quarter
of a billion capital; George W.
Perkins, worth \$20,000,000 and
representing, outside of the steel
corporation, half a billion; Jacob
H. Schiff, worth \$100,000,000
and representing two billions;
Cornelius Vanderbilt, worth
\$30,000,000 and representing a
billion and a half; Frank A. Van-
derlip, worth \$20,000,000 and re-
presenting two billion dollars;
Daniel Guggenheim, worth \$60-
000,000 and representing a bil-
lion and a half; George F. Baker,
director in 60 corporations with
a capitalization of over three bil-
lions of dollars.

At this billion dollar Gary din-
ner at which Theodore Roosevelt
was the guest of honor there
were fifteen gentlemen present
whose personal wealth amounts
to over \$900,000,000 and who
are the corporate representa-
tives of one-tenth of the entire
wealth of the United States.

THESE eminent gentlemen,
these lords of capital, these
barons of industry are not
averse to Mr. Roosevelt's sand-
bagging attitude toward the
nomination for the presidency of
the United States. They are his

friends and backers, firm and
true, and they all stand pledged
to once more tap freely their
plethoric tills containing the
stolen coin of the realm to grease
the way back into the white
house for the great champion of
human rights and the ideal re-
former of the American people.

That Mr. Roosevelt and his bil-
lionaire backers thoroughly un-
derstand each other and that their
relations are perfectly reciprocal
and harmonious is made evident
in the following paragraph
which appears in the recent
Philadelphia speech of Mr.
Roosevelt on "Fear God and
Take Your Own Part", so widely
heralded by the plutocratic
press:

"NO COMMERCE COM-
MISSION OR RAILWAY COM-
MISSION OR PUBLIC UTILITY
COMMISSION IS WORTH ITS
SALT UNLESS IT WILL
STAND UNFLINCHINGLY
AGAINST ANY POPULAR
CLAMOR WHICH PREVENTS
THE CORPORATIONS FROM
GETTING AMPLE PROFITS."

WALL street will not need to
be sandbagged into acquiescence
in such sound corporation
doctrine. "Ample profits" some-
times ooze out into a presidential
candidate's campaign fund when
he is not looking and it is not of
record that the big stick or the
sandbag has ever been used to
check the overflow.

The subject of Mr. Roosevelt's
Philadelphia speech was an
especially fitting one in the light
of the Gary dinner for the gilded
robbers for whom he was plead-
ing had grown fat beyond
measure "fearing God and tak-
ing your part", and everything
else they could get their clutches
on, and never did they wax more
prosperous or have easier and
freer access to the loot than
when their political patron saint,
the eminent champion of popular
rights and apostle of social
justice, Theodore Roosevelt, was
president of the United States.

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.
Washington.—A Socialist presided
over the house of representatives for
the first time in history last week
when Socialist Rep. London was in
the chair for about two minutes, being
called to act for Speaker Clark when
the house rose from sitting as a com-
mittee of the whole to receive an
executive committee report.

Manitowoc, Wisc., Socialists scored
a complete victory in their fight for
consolidation of the electric and
water plants. Major Henry Stolze and
Ald. Georgenson and Sherer (Social-
ists) are the only members who have
stood for consolidation from the time
the question was first agitated, over
a year ago. The entire expense of
consolidation, together with the cost
of the new machinery to be installed,
will be met by the earnings of the
two plants.

In order to give thousands of foreign
workers in New York State a chance
to secure their citizenship papers
without losing time from their work,
Socialist Assemblyman A. I. Ship-
liff, has introduced into the As-
sembly a bill designed to amend the
judiciary laws in such a manner as
to throw open the naturalization bu-
reaux in large cities at night.

In the peace discussions that the
Socialists of Germany are engaged
they are hurling figures at each other
and asking whether the minority (or
peace) faction are really represent-
ing a minority. The statisticians
show that the members of the
majority faction represent 365,176
dues-paying party members and
1,372,058 voters. The minority mem-
bers of 44 represent 361,014 dues-
paying members and 1,380,590 vot-
ers.

Altho turned down several weeks
ago by the reactionary government
when they demanded ballot reform,
the Hungarian Socialist party has
again sent to its representatives in
Parliament, for introduction at the
spring session, a manifesto demand-
ing that the working class be granted
equal suffrage in view of the fact
that all the able bodied men have the
duty to serve in the army and should,
therefore, enjoy equality in politics
with all other classes.

New York State Executive Com-
mittee Socialist Party has ruled
against Mayor Lunn, of Schenectady,
who appealed from a decision of the
local that he had violated the consti-
tution in appointing old-party men to
official positions before consulting
the organization. The State body is
not opposed to the appointment of
non-Socialists, but insists that their
nominations must first be submitted
to the local.

Another blow was struck for the
freedom of Patrick Quinlan, who is
serving an indeterminate sentence of
from two to seven years in the New
Jersey State Prison for strike agita-
tion, when the Essex Trades Council
of Newark, N. J., unanimously passed
a resolution asking that he be given
his liberty.

WIPE OUT EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON.—\$30,000,000 a
year in revenue could be earned by
the United States Government if it
would only remove the parcel post
restrictions and drive the express
companies out of business. Because
of his subservience to these parasites
on the public, Uncle Sam is losing
money at the above rate, and the
Democratic party, to make up the de-
ficiency, is resorting to the device of
taxing the very necessities of life.

In a speech that was overlooked by
the press, for reasons not necessary
to state, Representative D. J. Lewis
of Maryland, the self-educated coal-
miner, told the House the other day
that the Government can make a
handsome profit and carry parcels
of all kinds more cheaply than the
privately-owned express companies
do. He advocated raising the weight
limit to 100 pounds, and urged other
administrative changes, such as in-
surance and collect privileges on farm
parcels, which would improve and
extend the parcel post service.

Nails Three Lies.
Lewis nailed some peculiar lies
about the Post Office Department. Lie
No. 1 is that the parcel post does not
pay. Lewis showed, from official
records, that it pays a profit of about
25 per cent.

Lie No. 2 is that the railroads are
carrying parcels for the Government
without adequate compensation. The
answer to this is that the Government
is paying practically the same rate
to the railroads that the express
companies are paying.

Lie No. 3 is that the Post Office
Department is inefficient, because it
is being run with a deficit. The an-
swer to this is that over \$50,000,000
annually is not collected because of
the second-class mail rates. "This
service," declared Lewis, "represents
a pure gift by the people to the cause
of education and the dissemination of
knowledge."

Lewis put it straight up to Post-
master General Burleson to exercise
the privilege given him in the law
which he, Lewis, wrote, and extend
the parcel post so as to eliminate the
express companies from the field.

Probably Burleson will not see it
this way. He believes in the private

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Washington.—To save money at the
expense of the laborers and char-
women employed in the buildings
owned or operated by the Federal
Government is one of the pet economy
schemes of the present Democratic
Congress. Congress is not advertising
this fact, for doubtless it wants to
appeal to the people for reelection on
the ground that it befriends the labor-
ing men and women of the country.

Congress did this last year, but the
people didn't know it. It appropriated
so little money for paying for this
kind of work that the Treasury De-
partment had to declare an 8-day
lockout for more than 4,800 men and
women who are paid small wages for
caring for buildings.

This year there is a deficiency of
about \$125,000 in the funds available
for paying the wages of the operating
force. As reported to the House, the
bill to supply this deficiency carries
only \$100,000, and if the Senate does
not increase it, which is unlikely, a
lockout of at least four days will be
called.

This is striking at the poorest paid
and hardest working men and women
in the Government service. More than
800 of these employees are charwomen
who get a maximum of \$325 from
Uncle Sam. Nearly 600 are firemen-
laborers at \$660 a year, and 383 are
unclassified laborers at the same
wage.

Democratic economy means just
such fool and criminal devices. Can
the Democratic party, or any party
that acts thus be honestly called the
"friend of the laboring man"?

Socialists Hold The Whip Over Congress-London

By LUCIEN SAINT.

WASHINGTON.—"We So-
cialists hold the whip
hand over you," declared So-
cialist Representative Meyer
London to the House the other
day during the debate on the
child labor bill, "and compel you
to work along the line indicated
by an awakened national con-
science. You will have to legis-
late for the workman. You
will have to legislate for shorter
hours of labor. You will have to
legislate for better conditions.
You cannot help it. The social-
ist movement, representing at
this moment, it is true, the ex-
treme view, compels you to
march forward."

London had only seven min-
utes to urge the necessity of the
Keating child labor bill on the
reactionary democrats from the
south who are blocking this
measure. His remarks, broken
by frequent questions, were
pungent and to the point.

London assailed regulation
as a cureall. "While I favor this
bill," he declared, "I favor it
merely as a step forward. When
you regulate child labor, you
regulate a vice. By regulating
a vice you retain it. The proper
thing for us to do is not to
regulate child labor, but to
eliminate it by making it im-
possible; and the time is not
far distant when the awak-
ened conscience of the people
will make it impossible for any child
below the age of sixteen to work in
any factory, mill, quarry or mine."

Hits "Unconstitutionality."

London ridiculed the arguments of
those who declare that the child labor
law would be unconstitutional. "We
are told that the white slave act is
constitutional," he said, "but that the
child-labor law is unconstitutional. Why, if it was constitutional for Con-
gress to legislate upon a simple moral
proposition which involves the viola-
tion of the decalogue, I say that by ex-
ploiting child labor you violate that
canon of the decalogue which says,
"Thou shalt not kill.""

He predicted that the day would
come when child labor would be im-
possible, and declared "I hope to see the
day when we shall have a national
compulsory education law which will
make it impossible for some states to
have 20 per cent of native illiterates."

LOBBY FIGHTS CHILDREN.

WASHINGTON.—The child labor
bill is now before the House. The
reactionary southern democrats, direct-
ly representing the mill owners and
exploiters of the labor of women and
children, have sent to the Capitol a
powerful lobby to oppose this bill. The
lobby is headed by former Representa-
tive W. W. Kitchin, brother of Claude
Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and
Means Committee, and leader of the
majority party in the House. A pretty
raw deal.

This means that the child labor ex-
ploiterers are well organized and will
probably succeed in killing the bill.
The inside dope is that they will let
it get thru the House late in the ses-
sion, and then knock it on the head
when it reaches the Senate. In this
way the Democrats will get a certain
amount of credit for "befriending
labor" and they can always say that
the rush for business was so great
that the Senate didn't have time to
take it up. Which is not true, but it
goes.

This is the same scheme which has
been tried year after year with great
success in the past—especially with
labor legislation. It is of course im-
possible to prove that there is an
agreement to this end, but there
probably is. At any rate it is a
"gentlemen's agreement"—made by
the kind of gentlemen who believe
that the wage system should be made
as brutal as it possibly can be.

Peace Hearing Feb. 24.

Washington.—February 24 is the
date set for a hearing on the London
resolution for a conference of neutrals
to end the war and to defuse the terms
of peace. The hearing will be held by
the Foreign Affairs committee of the
House. London is sending out letters
to organizations and individuals in-
terested, urging them either to send
representatives to the hearings, or
else to submit their views in the form
of a letter or memorandum.

Congressman Meyer London, inter-
viewed in Washington this week, de-
clared that the United States Supreme
Court decision affirming the constitu-
tionality of the income tax law, says
it opens the way for defense legis-
lation, as Congress can, if it wills,
tax the rich fifty per cent of their
earnings. But such will not happen,
unfortunately.

SPECIAL TWO - PAGE EDITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST

THE first page contains the epoch-making attack on "preparedness", militarism and war by Meyer London, the lone Socialist in congress, published last week,
while the second page contains additional good propaganda matter. You can get this SPECIAL EDITION at the unusually low price of \$2.00 per 1,000, 25
cents per 100 postpaid. Are the jingoes making headway in your town? Then distribute a bundle of this special two-page issue and watch the result!

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Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGBAHL, Editor
WALTER LAMPERT, Business Mgr.
WALTER LAMPERT, Business Mgr.
WALTER LAMPERT, Business Mgr.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth while boiled down for workers so busy fighting for Socialism they do not have time to read the daily capitalist papers.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24.

Germany hurls 20,000 shells in attempt to break allied line in Belgium and attempt new drive toward Calais. Teutonic army takes Neufchatel, important Belgian town, without resistance.

Diplomatic colony at Washington all agog over rumor that Spain is about to enter war on side of Teutonic powers.

White man, charged with killing father, mother and brother, lynched at Texarkana, Tex.

Income tax declared constitutional by U. S. supreme court in unanimous decision.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Great Britain faces crisis over problem of tightening its blockade against Germany and Austria. London hears big troopship, Norseman, has been sunk.

British labor party opens historic conference at Bristol; first conference since war started. Lower house of congress passes bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for good roads building.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

British reject United States' protest against blockade policy. French warships to aid Great Britain in blockade plan.

Four American soldiers down in Rio Grande River near Progress, Tex., while attempting to rescue soldiers taken by Mexicans.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

Boy bandits in Chicago daylight bank robbery get \$15,000.

Pres. Wilson starts tour to bolster up his preparedness program by addressing members of Railway Business Association in New York City.

Petition carrying one million signatures presented to congress in campaign urging embargo on all arms to nations at war.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

Pres. Wilson renounces Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to fill U. S. supreme court vacancy; creates sensation in senate which must confirm appointment.

Flood kills 500 at San Diego, Cal.; dead total 50 while only 100 are great.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

German Zeppelin in raid on Paris kills 10 persons, hurt 30 and start many fires. Pursued by British aeroplanes.

Charles B. Munday, banker partner of former U. S. Senator Lorimer, sent to jail on step toward five year prison sentence for bank wrecking.

Declare Bryan wants to be temporary chairman of Democratic national convention, but is willing to accept chairmanship of committee on resolutions.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30.

United States supreme court splits 5-4 on South Atlantic coast; was sailing for Key West, Fla., for winter maneuvers.

American liner Philadelphia returns to Liverpool after collision with sailing vessel St. George's Channel.

Roosevelt fails another slam at Wilson's preparedness program in address before Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

The Cigar-makers' International Union is about to hold an election of its officials by referendum. This election is held on a certain day.

Every member of this labor union, unless traveling or sick, is compelled to vote under penalty of a fine. The vote will no doubt be almost unanimous. Nearly every member will cast his ballot.

This method of forcing members to do what they should do without compulsion is often used by the labor unions. Members are fined for not marching in labor day parades. Members are fined for reading capitalist newspapers as was the case during the Chicago newspaper lockout.

Members are fined for wearing non-union clothes. The "check off" is a method used by the coal miners' union to forcibly take the union dues out of the pay envelopes of the coal miners.

It is a reflection upon the intelligence of the working class that it must be compelled to do what is for its own benefit.

It will be a reflection upon the membership of the Socialist Party if it does not vote almost unanimously in the numerous referendums now before it.

The Socialist Party has no power to force members to pay dues, to attend local branch meetings, to vote on referendums. It must depend on the great appeal the Socialist movement has for its members. The loyalty of the party membership, the interest it takes in the work of the party, is on trial in the referendums now up for decision.

We have just completed the referendum that abolished the 1916 national convention, provided for the election of a national campaign committee by referendum, turned the work of drawing up the national platform for this year over to the national executive committee and re-instated the information department. The referendum now before the membership, that should receive a record vote, is for the election of our presidential and vice presidential nominees, the election of five members of the national executive committee and an executive secretary. The call for nominations for the national campaign committee has already been sent out. This will be followed by the referendum to elect the five members who will compose this committee.

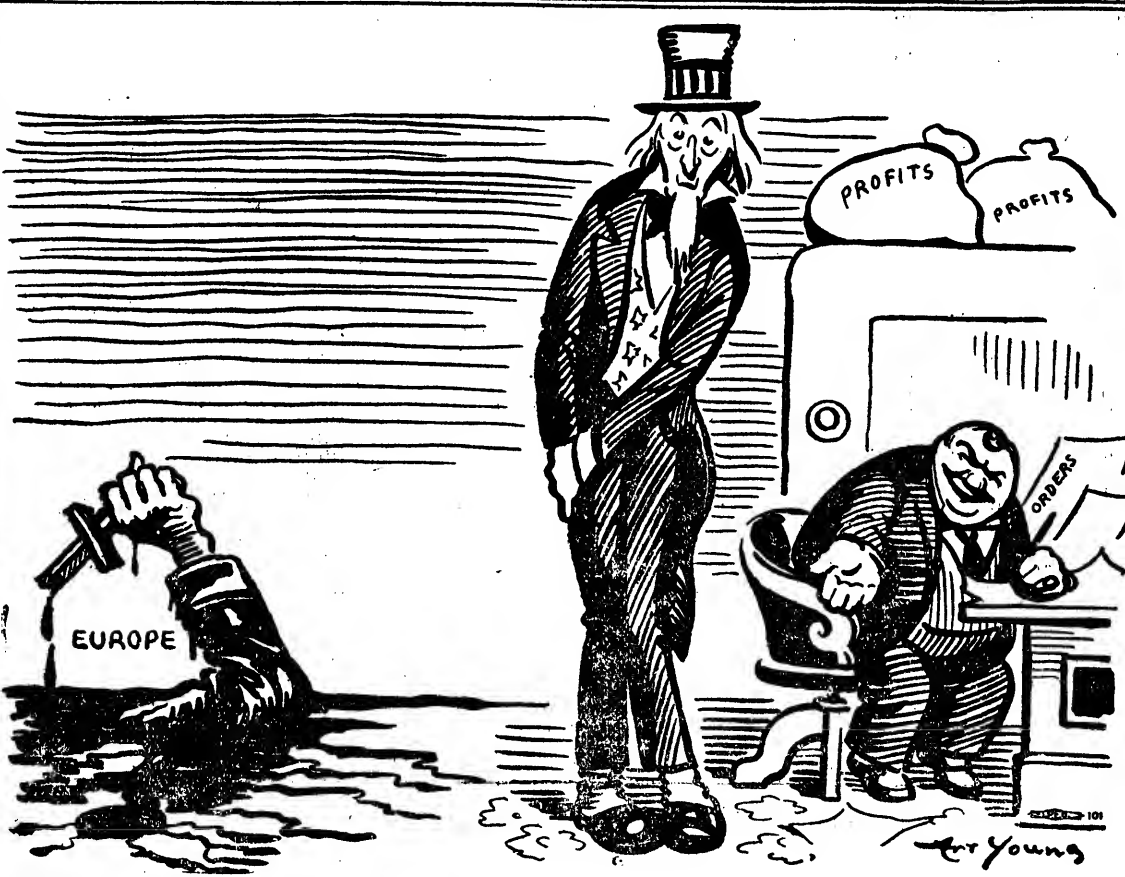
It is rather Utopian to expect that all the party members will participate in these referendums. But it is hoped that nearly all of them will do so.

THE ROAD TO POWER.

ANY thousands of Kautsky's great book, "The Road to Power," have been sold. The original price was 25c per copy.

We bought a lot at a cheap price and can let you have them at 10 cents each. This is a classic and should be read by every Socialist.

Order now—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.



Arthur Young in The Muses.

IT'S A GREAT COUNTRY.

The munition maker has made us hated in Europe, and now we must buy munitions from him to defend ourselves against that hatred.

Many Questions Asked London After Attack On Militarism.

MEYER LONDON, the lone Socialist in congress, replied to many questions fired at him after his speech in congress exposing the crime of preparedness, militarism and war. This speech was published in full in The American Socialist last week. The question box that followed this speech, as it appeared in the congressional record, was as follows:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. KING. To ask a question of the gentleman, if he will submit to it.

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. KING. The gentleman is speaking for the Socialist Party of the United States, and is their sole spokesman upon the floor of this House. Referring to various of his remarks, I would like to ask the gentleman, if the American flag which hangs behind the Speaker of this House should be attacked by a foreign foe, what would be the attitude of the socialists as to its defense?

Mr. LONDON. I desire to say that if the American people were attacked, every socialist would rise in defense of the American Republic. (Applause.)

Mr. KING. The question is as to the flag.

Mr. LONDON. I speak of the American people. I want to reject the old code of national honor which we have inherited from monarchs and rulers of the Old World.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. I will.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Will the gentleman tell us what is the distinction that he makes between the American people and the American flag, which we suppose stands for the American people?

Mr. LONDON. I will.

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whenever the American people were in danger. (Applause.)

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HENSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from New York be extended 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hensley) asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended 10 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. I object, Mr. Speaker. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma objects.

Mr. FOSTER. I ask that the gentleman have five minutes. Mr. Speaker. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Foster) asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from New York (Mr. London) be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from New York if he desires the five minutes to finish his remarks?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Or whether he proposes to yield to questions?

Mr. LONDON. I propose to yield to questions.

Mr. MANN. I shall object to any time for the purpose of yielding to questions. If the gentleman desires time to finish his remarks, I shall not object to that.

Mr. FOSTER. I hope my colleague will not object. There are some gentlemen here who desire to ask questions.

Mr. MANN. We would be all day at it, and then to-morrow.

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, well.

Mr. MANN. My colleague (Mr. Foster) gave us a good lecture this morning about proceeding to business.

Mr. LONDON. I will ask 10 minutes, that is all.

The SPEAKER. How does the gentleman say he is going to use the time to conclude his remarks, or to yield to questions?

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, in the course of my remarks, I promised to answer questions, and I would ask the House for 10 minutes to answer questions. At the end of 10 minutes I will cease.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York (Mr. London) asks unanimous consent to continue for 10 minutes, for the purpose of answering questions. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. LONDON. I do.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. One of the most serious questions since I have been here is presented in this, and I want my brother, representing one of the great centers of our civilization and representing the undercurrent of life, to answer this question: If this country was invaded by a foreign army landing on our shores, could we expect the socialists as an organization to help us defend our country?

OPPOSED TO WAR.

Mr. LONDON. My answer is that the Social Democracy of the world is opposed to war, but if we are attacked we must defend ourselves. If something should happen to the United States—something that can only happen in the imagination of some gentleman from Massachusetts—if the territory of the United States were to be invaded by any other people, every socialist will consider it his duty to defend this country. (Applause.)

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman spoke with some earnestness in condemnation of the infamous ultimatum that Austria sent to Serbia. As I recollect it, the ultimatum grew out of a criminal act of the citizens of Serbia against a nobleman of Austria. How does the gentleman view the present talk in high quarters of re-

vonge against 15,000,000 people in Mexico?

Mr. LONDON. I look on the talk of revenge as the talk of savages, and as out of place in a civilized community.

Mr. LOBECK. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LONDON. Certainly.

Mr. LOBECK. The question has been asked the gentleman whether the socialists would defend this country if attacked. I want to ask if in the war now in Europe the socialists support their own Governments in which they live?

Mr. LONDON. In the European war the socialists are performing a difficult task. They were for peace until the last moment. In Germany they were told that it was a war for defense. They took the attitude that it was their duty to defend their own country, to defend their culture and civilization against a country of an inferior civilization, and at the same time they are now everywhere in Europe advocating the necessity of terminating the war. In the German Reichstag and in the Austrian Reichsrath, in England and throughout the world, they are advocating negotiations, and I have no hesitation in predicting that if the war is not terminated within a few months the world will witness one of the greatest revolutions in the history of mankind.

Mr. LOBECK. In every case they will defend their country as they see it?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. What does the gentleman think of the prospect of a German-Scandinavian war?

Mr. LONDON. I have just before the breaking out of the European war, that this world would never see another war?

Mr. LONDON. It is very dangerous to make prophecies. Thomas Paine predicted in 1790 that by the end of the nineteenth century every country in Europe would be a Republic, but it seems that he made a slight error. In 1884 Frederick Engels predicted that by the end of the nineteenth century a cooperative commonwealth would be instituted in every country, still we have only one Socialist among many Republican and Democratic Representatives in 1916.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I do not think the gentleman has answered my question. I have heard many say that the world would never see another great war. Does not the gentleman think that if the Monroe doctrine is insisted on by the United States there is great necessity for preparedness?

Mr. LONDON. I have tried to prove that if we had 125 at our meeting, we would have 125 at our meeting, and because this town never has any good propaganda done before we thought we did mighty well," writes H. S. Smith.

STATE LINE, IND.—Comrade A. S. Lakin reports: "The father of all the Henry Dubbs made a very successful business trip to the State of Indiana. He awakened the Dubbs and stirred them. Father Dubbs' fatherly chastisement and admonition, thru the additional weapon of the sense of sight brought repentance and complete surrender on the part of the Dubbs and they are now doing penance at the altar of Socialism."

FREEPORT, ILL., reports the Seidel meeting to have been a great success, having had the best attendance of any lecture given there in years.

GADSDEN, ALA., reports: "We are all agreed that much good has been done the cause in Gadsden. The lecture course is a success."

URBANA, ILL.—Carl Haesler writes: "Our lecture course closed satisfactorily last night."

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Comrade W. M. Brandt reports: "The Walker meeting held yesterday was the highest of them all. The 100 Henry Dubbs books sold like hot cakes. We could easily have sold one or two hundred more if we would have had them. Walker's work was great. It was something new and big crowd went over it. They made him come back on the stage after he had finished his lecture, which he did, and thanked the audience for the appreciation of his efforts."

"We also sold 50 'War, What For?' books. We also obtained 17 sub for The American Socialist."

In the School Board election in Seattle, Wash., last week, the Socialist candidate received 6,122 votes in a total of 18,298 cast. The gain was 1,200 over the high vote of two years ago.

tation in all European countries against the continuance of the war. I predict that, unless an effort is made by a great neutral power to terminate it, the European nations will reject the advice of their leaders, who brought about this world catastrophe, and will bring about a violent change.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. KELLEY. Of course the gentleman has stated that he is opposed to increasing the Army and Navy. I am wondering if he thinks the country would be better off if we had no Army and no Navy?

Mr. LONDON. I do know that the less this country relies upon its Army and Navy, and the more it relies upon the genius of the American people, the better off will this country be.

Mr. KELLEY. And the gentleman thinks that we ought not to have any Navy or Army?

Mr. LONDON. I have not said that.

Mr. KELLEY. That is what I would like to have the gentleman say—one word better off if we had no Army and no Navy?

Mr. LONDON. I have not said so. I have not said so.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. The gentleman has not stated that he thinks we ought to have no Army or no Navy. Would he be willing now to state whether he is in favor of the maintenance of an army and navy?

Mr. LONDON. I have not said so. I have not said so.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. The gentleman has not stated that he thinks we

MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

UP AND AT 'EM.

Socialist representatives in nearly all the parliaments of the world are agitating for an end of the war in Europe, to be followed by an everlasting peace. Comrade Meyer London is doing his part in our own national congress.

Congressman London's speech exposing the crime of preparedness, militarism and war was published in full in last week's issue of The American Socialist. This speech, with other good propaganda matter, has been put into a special two-page issue of The American Socialist.

It isn't enough that this special issue is given a large circulation. It should be followed immediately with a big campaign for subs. Every reader of that special two-page issue will receive a regular subscriber of The American Socialist if properly approached. Order a bundle of this issue, \$2.50 a 1,000; 25 cents a hundred, distribute them, and then follow up this work with a campaign for subs.

We make a never gain this week, only 143 subs, however, which brings this total circulation up to 41,767. Let us do better next week.

ROLL OF HONOR

Comrade William A. Peterson, Lafayette, Ind., orders The American Socialist, Jan. 28, sent to a list of 30 names. This is the issue containing the complete speech of our comrade, Meyer London, in congress exposing the crime of preparedness, militarism and war. We will send the special two-page issue containing this speech in full to a list of names at the rate of 50 cents a hundred. Hurry in with your list.

Comrade Thomas O. McConnell, Princeton, Indiana, rushes in a list of eight subs. He writes, "I am sending this list of eight names as my starter for the 1916 campaign. I expect to send a larger number next time."

Comrade George North Taylor, Streator, Ill., orders a bunch of six cards. He is going to get busy.

Comrade Fred Krueger, literature agent of the eleven ward organization in Milwaukee, Wis., sends in 99 names to go on our list for 10 weeks. The enclosed card contains the names of the subscribers. The Milwaukee comrades say they are going to send in a big list of 10-week subs for the fall campaign, too.

We are sending one of our souvenir Socialist pennants to Comrade James H. Dorsey, Sapulpa, Okla. He has just sent in a list of eight subs. He writes, "I would like to do something to encourage you to keep up the hot fight against militarism and preparedness, which is the only way to aid the employed, keep their employers in subjection. I consider The American Socialist is getting better all the time, and that it is serving a great purpose."

Then Comrade Pat McDonough, Lawrenceburg, Ind., sends in a list of four; while another club of four comes from Comrade E. E. Redfern, Blackburn, Ark.

Comrade H. C. Lock Haven, Pa., suddenly discovered that his sub has expired. Then he got busy and not only renewed his sub but sent in a list of four to aid the employed, keep their employers in subjection. I consider The American Socialist is getting better all the time, and that it is serving a great purpose."

Comrade Di Laura, of Nashville, Tenn., has organized a local at Hopkinton, Ky., with seven charter members. The local has begun a house to house canvass of distribution of literature and the enrollment of new members. They will march in a body to the new member on the mailing list of The American Socialist. Good work!

How To Become Naturalized.

THE National Office publishes the best booklet of information on Naturalization. You need it to instruct that friend or relation who is about to undergo the examination. Price only 10 cents.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

The Carpenter And The Rich Man.

A FEW copies of this book left. This was a regular dollar book, but we will send you one or more copies at the price of 50 cents, postage paid.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Fred Warren Writes:

HAVE just finished reading Phifer's "Coming Kingdom." This book was printed five years ago by my associate, and I feel like offering him an apology for not having read it before. In the light of what is now happening throughout the world, this book is little short of a prophecy—a forecast of what has happened from the time it was printed to the present. Whether what Phifer says is yet to happen, I of course do not know. I was just as skeptical about his views five years ago, as I am about his forecast for the future. But the book is clear up to this time, and if he could, five years ago, he accurately predicted the course of political and industrial development in this country. It is a pretty careful reading by the Socialists now. Any way, take my word for it, you will not regret the investment in the book, and its careful reading may give you a new viewpoint and bring hope and cheer to your heart. At best the outlook is gloomy—but here is a book that points out the good that is to come from the present change. You may not agree with Phifer, just as I did not agree with him five years ago, but it is a good thing forcing many of us to change our views as to how the next great change will be made.—FRED D. WARREN, Girard, Kans.

The Coming Kingdom is a 300 page book, in 19 "books" and 90 chapters. The original price was \$1. It will be sent prepaid for half price, fifty cents, if ordered thru the NATIONAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry Dubb Enjoys The Wave Of Prosperity



AN APPEAL.

The capitalist class of West Virginia, one of the most unscrupulous and determined groups in the nation, has planned another vicious attempt to stop the rising tide of Socialism in this State, known everywhere as "Little Russia." Beaten in their savage game of murder and crime in the West Virginia coal war to crush our industrial organization, they now plan the disfranchisement of the workers by the most drastic primary law now on the statute books of any State.

This law, if permitted to stand, will entail the expenditure of \$50,000 to put a Socialist ticket in the field. You will at once grasp the serious nature of the situation. The Socialists of West Virginia have given of their lives, their blood and their means to keep the banner of freedom and Socialism aloft in the face of the most determined opposition to be found anywhere in the States. The coal operators of this State freely subscribed \$1,000,000 for the openly avowed purpose of killing Socialism and unionism in West Virginia. The political funkies of the coal operators in the state legislature have readily joined in this plan of suppression by drafting a cunning, unconstitutional law which exacts primary fees from all candidates ranging from \$500 for a candidate for governor to \$10 for minor county offices.

Before this combined industrial and political nomination we are beaten without nation-wide aid. We earnestly plead for the assistance of the Socialist press, speakers, locals and individuals.

The press can help by giving the issue all the publicity possible, speakers who will tour the state can communicate with the undersigned, giving their terms, which should be made as reasonable as possible, local and individuals kindly send some financial aid to the Political Liberty Defense League, Edward H. Kintzer, Sec.-Treas., Clarksburg, West Va.

Two tried and true Socialist attorneys have been engaged and the matter will be thoroughly tested in court. If we are sandbagged there, as the workers so often are, we will play one more card, a card that is never played in vain when played properly in a just cause, and that is an appeal to the court of public opinion—the people. If it becomes necessary we will assemble the workers of West Virginia at Charleston, the capitol, on a given date during the next session of the state legislature and, with a Socialist of national prominence at our head, we will march in a body to the capitol and demand the repeal of that liberty-destroying law. Five hundred, 300 or even 200 determined men assembled in such a cause will shake the nation. EDWARD H. KINTZER, State Secretary, West Virginia Socialist Party, 1513 7th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

THE STORY CORNER

NOTE.—In this column there is traced, from week to week, the development of a typical Young People's Socialist League. The successes and failures are mirrored here and the chances are that you will find some of your own here set forth. Each installment is practically complete in itself, but it is advisable to follow the story regularly.

THE CONVENTION.

When things go just exactly as he has figured, Mr. Average-man is more than likely to pat himself on the back with a "Good-boy, old chap, fine work!" But when they come out ten times as well as could have been dreamed of, the most conceited egoist is apt to look around for someone to whom to share the credit. When there is enough credit to go around, no one minds "dividing up."

There surely was enough credit to go around in the big convention. "Organizer Jim" couldn't quite grasp it himself, it was too good to be true. But there were enough workers who were, each and all, entitled to their bit of the glory. This was not a one-man affair, there was not a member of the league but had had some share in the work, be it sweeping the floor or making opening speeches. And they all felt proud of the league, and proud of the things they could do.

THEN THERE were the delegates. Who could ever have expected a crowd of such young folks? Twenty of them, and with the four from the local league, they made a mighty fine delegation. Not every state could start off that way. And not only were they there in numbers, but in quality—Jim had not known there were such folks. Each league had picked out its "Organizer Jim," and "Secretary Peggy," they had sent them as delegates to the convention. The boys were all fine clean-cut youngsters that gave splendid promise for the Socialist movement of the future, and the girls—seven of them—were all that could be dreamed of by any man. They could take care of themselves on the floor, too, the boys soon found out,

none of the shrinking violet types here, these girls asked no favors and gave none, standing on the basis of equality they accepted more or less than the rights of comradeship. The delegation was all that could be wished for.

After being met at the stations and escorted to their quarters, the visitors met the local folks. When the appointed time for the meeting came, more than three-fourths had already put in their appearance. The session started on time. It was opened by Jim as state secretary pro tem, and after him came the reading of a few telegrams of greeting from the National Office and from other organized states. The state secretary of the Socialist Party also spoke to them, and the Local Party Organizer bade them welcome.

AFTER THAT it was just business, communications, resolutions, ways and means, constitution, these were the problems with which they had to contend, and some of the old Party veterans who were watching the proceedings could not but be struck by the way in which these youngsters did things. There was no hesitating, no obstructionism, no tactical squabbling here, the work just went ahead in a comradely spirit; there were moments of heated argument, but these were of a roarious hilarity, yet the tasks just seemed to melt away before them. Another thing that seemed to the old-timers like a fairy-tale came true, was the absolute frankness and fairness that characterized all the discussions. The constitution was adopted with a single dissenting vote, there were differences, many of them, but each was explained and settled to the satisfaction of the objector before the work went any further. When it came to electing officers, the same spirit held forth. Qualifications and drawbacks of the various candidates were freely discussed on the open floor, and the best of good feeling prevailed throughout.

JIM was elected permanent secretary and Peggy the treasurer. Some local war raised an objection on the ground that there might perhaps be an opportunity for collusion between the officers. This was laughed down, and a little announcement of a personal nature led to the remark that if any such collusion took place it would be strictly a family affair. Congratulations and general good wishes followed and every delegate pledged the good will and support of his circle to the new state movement.

The social side of the affair was by no means forgotten, it had been a time of the most delightful social life. The few days stay in the central city will never be forgotten by those who had the opportunity to partake of it. The hospitality of the hosts manifested itself on every hand and every delegate vowed that he had the time of his life. It did nothing else, the first convention united the various elements of the Y. P. S. L. throughout the state, it broadened their vision, and it laid the foundations of a comradeship that lasted thru many years of Socialist work. Many years after, some of the comrades in the industrial and political wings of labor's great fight would recall the time when they were co-delegates of that Y. P. S. L. state convention.

THE TIME to part came, and the delegates took their leave with regret. They all hoped to meet again at the next convention, and they hoped that there would be a great many more of them. As Jim stood on the station platform watching a disappearing train bearing away the last of the delegates, he felt a great possibility came over him, he was now the head of this new movement, its success or failure would depend to a considerable extent on his work, he did want it to succeed. And then, there was the little girl at his side, that meant something too. He wondered what the future would hold in store for rebels of his kind, but whether it be chains or roses, he thought, the die was cast, and he would do his best.

Mrs. G. H. Lockwood of Kalamazoo, Mich., filled 12 dates in southern Idaho during the first part of January while en route to Washington where she is scheduled to fill sixty or seventy dates, writes state correspondent Elda E. Conly. Packed houses greeted her at every stop and the most enthusiastic reports regarding her meetings have been received. Socialists and Non-socialists alike have been flocking to her earnest entreaty for return dates, saying that they would willingly pay an admission of one or two dollars for the privilege of hearing her again.

Will all readers help us in an investigation of the "Organizer Jim" Movement in this country by sending us the names and addresses of any co-operative enterprises—especially store or workmen's manufacturing co-operatives—known to them, and any other pertinent information they may have. INTERSTATE LEAGUE OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The Dubbs Are Coming!

From REEDY'S MIRROR, of St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY DUBB is to be here next Sunday—he and Mrs. Dubb—at Central Labor Union Hall. They will show what Dubbs they are. Also why they are Dubbs. They are Dubbs because they accept as gospel truth all the lies that go to make up our social and political creeds. They believe in the Declaration of Independence, in the rights of man, that the people rule, that the right must prevail, that honesty is the best policy, that it is never right to tell a lie.

And because they believe these things they are everlastingly getting it in the neck and elsewhere. Trusting to the truth of catchwords that trust invariably throws them down hard. They are done down. The world becomes for them a sort of heine-gabuler establishment, where the virtues are inside out or upside down and the only excuse for the Dubbs being in it is that the other folks could not believe or trust in the shibboleths of society should have a pair of "fall guys" to work on. The Dubbs are everybody's butt. They are the goats. They are symbols of the common people.

AT LABOR Union Hall next Sunday afternoon they will go thru their tragicomic agony. For the Dubbs are more popular than any of the Movie stars, more beloved than the people of the comic Sunday supplements.

The Dubbs are to the Socialists of the country, of the world in fact, the incarnation of the honest, well-meaning stupidity of the human race. They are the victims of all the exploitations. They are endlessly deceived and incalculably deluded by the capitalist class. They are each of us.

Mr. Ryan Walker created them and he pictures them in a hundred Socialist papers. He does it with a wild dash and wozziness of effect. He throws his lines on paper like confetti at a carnival. He splashes his black ink among the lines in the most absurd fashion.

And off in one corner there is always a more or less inchoate cat that observes the woes of the Dubbs with an ironic amazement verging upon amused distress. The cat is Ryan Walker's signature. It means the true faith of the Socialist.

Walker's pencil and pen are doing sapping and mining work against the present social and economic system. He shows the proletarians how they look to those who exploit them. He jeers the man in the street into resentment. He talks to the masses as he talks and he talks well, with a fine mordancy in his humor, and he makes you love the poor Dubbs even while you despise them for their obtuse simplicity.

RYAN WALKER is a hot gossipeller of the red flag and there's ferocity in all his fun. He's worth hearing and seeing. Socialists swear by him.

He should get a good house here, because it was here that he got his first chance put over his ideas. He was Ryan Walker, a citizen of the Republic, coming here from Kansas City. Of course, he didn't get his present ideas at that time. But his work on the Republic attracted attention in New York and he went there to work.

SOCIALISM GOT him and he gave up the high salaried post of cartoonist on capitalist papers to draw and write for the poor, little, struggling, scrappy Socialist weeklies and magazines of the Socialist daily, The Cat. He created his own following. His pictures are a perpetual "red" propaganda. The thousands regard him as fondly as they regard—well, Eugene Debs.

HE'S A very funny fellow, and his fun is, oh, so earnest! It's a long time since he's been back home. He comes back a creator of a character typical of this country, as he sees it, like Jacques Bonhomme or Michel of France, Hans of Germany or Hodge of England, in Henry Dubb and, as a believer in the equality of the sexes, Mrs. Dubb. He doesn't get the big pay of the comic supplement artists or the illustrators of the "best sellers," but he gets lots of fun and he flatters himself that he is gradually getting Capitalism's goat.

The St. Louis edition of the nineties, such of it as remains, should look in on Walker's chalk-talk and see what has happened to the boy who was once content to be mildly funny on the Republic of twenty years ago.

Assemblyman A. I. Shipplaff, Socialist, has introduced a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly in the Legislature to urge the Representatives of New York State in Congress to vote against the Burnett immigration bill. The Burnett bill is considered by Shipplaff to contain more bad features than its predecessor, the Smith-Burnett bill, which was vetoed by the President last year. Besides the "literacy" test, it contains vague phrases which offer much opportunity for misconstruction and misinterpretation. Shipplaff appeared in Congress last year against the bill as a representative of labor unions.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

THE SOLDIER OF THE WASH-TUB

By Jennie McGehe.

The question of woman suffrage is to be voted upon by the people of Iowa this coming June, so the stumbling-blocks-in-the-way-of-progress are using all the stock arguments against it.

I met one of the stumbling-blocks. He is an old soldier. Physically he is crippled and he is almost as badly crippled mentally as physically. His wife supports the family by washing. And "never," he declared, "never, until a woman could shoulder a gun and go out and fight for the country in case of need as does a man," would he be willing to vote for woman suffrage.

His statement stimulates thought. He implies that it takes great courage to take up a gun and rush to battle. Undoubtedly it does. But is not that courage also admirable which can stand up to a steamy wash-tub after day, week after week, year after year, with nothing brighter in view, without hope of anything except a lifetime of the same old drudgery?

Is it more loyal to take a gun and murder many in defense of one's country than it is to fight a long fight, with a wash-tub for a weapon, to keep life in the bodies of certain of that country's sons and daughters? Is it more courageous to fight, gun in hand, against an enemy on the battle field than to fight with a wash-tub against the wolf of hunger which never can be driven far from the door? If a nation honors its sons for fighting in its defense should it not honor its daughters for fighting on the economic field so bravely and against such terrific odds to put bread into the mouths of sons and citizens of that nation. Are they not equally entitled to the nation's respect? If my Iowa friend fought with a certain weapon for his country's sake, as he says, and if his wife now fights with a different weapon to enable him, a citizen of the country, and their children to live, is not she deserving of as many privileges as he? Is not the courage and devotion of the soldier of the wash-tub as great as that of the soldier of the gun and the saber? She helps people to live for their country, she performs an indispensable service.

FACTS ABOUT YOUNGSTOWN.

Babies of the workers die at an appalling rate. Forty-one per cent of all deaths in Youngstown during 1913, according to United States Census figures were of children under 5 years of age.

The average head of a family among foreign born steel workers, who constitute over 70 per cent of the entire force, earn less than \$500 a year.

The workers and their families live in squalid, over-crowded houses. A trachoma epidemic at East Youngstown is so menacing that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, whose armed guards on January 7, killed three strikers and wounded twenty-five, had to take drastic measures to save the human part of its equipment.

Sanitary conditions in Youngstown in the districts where the steel workers live are frightful. The administration of the health laws is lax, and open garbage boxes and dry privies abound.

The Charity Organization Society has never tried to find out whether the steel workers get enough wages to live.

During times of depression, including nearly half of the time during the past eight years, the steel workers and their families have been kept alive by charity. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company doled out the privilege of working three days a week to family men whose families were found to be destitute, after investigation, and besides distributed baskets of food. The cost of these baskets was later deducted from the man's pay check, after he had been permitted to work three days a week. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company has paid for eight years, 8 per cent dividends on its \$10,000,000 of capital stock. In 1913 it cut a dividend in the form of a 50 per cent stock dividend. In other words the stock has paid 12 per cent during the past two years and a half. Its value is \$285 a share.

For years, until the present demand for unskilled labor gave them a choice of jobs, the steel workers have been forced to accept whatever the Steel Corporation and its followers cared to give them, or to starve. This condition of helplessness and economic slavery was forced on them by a policy that kept, with the aid of charity, two men for every job and that ruthlessly crushed every attempt of the employees to organize.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

Organization—Education—Solidarity.

WILLIAM F. KRUESE, Director

To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through Young People's Socialist Leagues.

Address all communications to: Socialist Party Young People's Dept., 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

National Y. P. S. L. Referendum "A" 1916 EXEMPT STAMPS.

To add the following to Art. VII Sec. 6 (b). The National Office shall also issue to the State and Local Secretaries, "exempt stamps" free of charge, to be used by League members temporarily unable to pay dues on account of sickness, strikes, lockouts, or any other condition beyond their control.

Any member desiring to use such "exempt stamps" shall make application therefore to the Financial Secretary of the League, who shall use his discretion in filling such requests. "Exempt Stamps" shall, however, be issued only to members who have paid dues for at least three months and who by the same action are exempt from the payment of local and state dues. The number of "exempt stamps" shall not exceed ten per cent of the total number of stamps obtained by the local or state organizations at the time of the order. The acceptance of "exempt stamps" by any member shall in no way disqualify such member from rights and privileges of the League.

Members must file their ballots with their Circle Secretary on or before March 1st. Secretaries of organized states must have a tabulated and certified report of the vote of the members of their State Sec'y on or before March 31st.

State Secretaries, and Circle Secretaries in unorganized states, must have reports in the hands of the National Secretary not later than April 10th. Ballots received after this date will not be counted.

This referendum was proposed by the Pennsylvania State Committee. It was seconded by the following Leagues: Lawrence, Mass., given: St. Paul, Minn., 35; Lawrence, Mass., 15; Minneapolis, Minn., 15; Chicago, Ill., North Side, 10; Pittsburgh, Pa., (Jewish) 110; Cincinnati, O., 21; Peoria, Ill., 18; Washington, D. C., 22. Total, 319.

REPORT CARDS.

All leagues are hereby warned that unless a report card bearing an accurate account of their good standing membership is sent to the National Office before February 10, no ballots will be sent them. Most leagues have taken care of this matter, but unless they have, no record is available but the average number of dues-paying members in the country for a rapidly growing league, so see to it that the matter is taken care of.

The following locals have already sent in their acceptances for the National Y. P. S. L. Lecture Course: Lawrence, Mass., Detroit, Mich., Syracuse, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Pittsburgh, Pa., Camden, N. J., Toledo, O., Northbrook, Va., McKeessport, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa. This is a role of honor, if your league is not in the list, it is in the list. It is published. There ought to be at least thirty-five dates, and we can easily make it out. Terms can be had at the National Office and a small number of Party dates can be filled.

Due Stamp Dater.

EVERY Local Secretary should have a Due Stamp Canceller. We furnish dater with the necessary rubber dater for 60 cents.

If you want a check on dues payments, the only method is by dating the stamp when it is pasted on the card. The dater just fits the stamp.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

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The National Office in arranging this tour furnishes all advertising matter so that locals need not provide a hall and hustle to insure a successful meeting.

For dates, terms, etc., apply to

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803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

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